

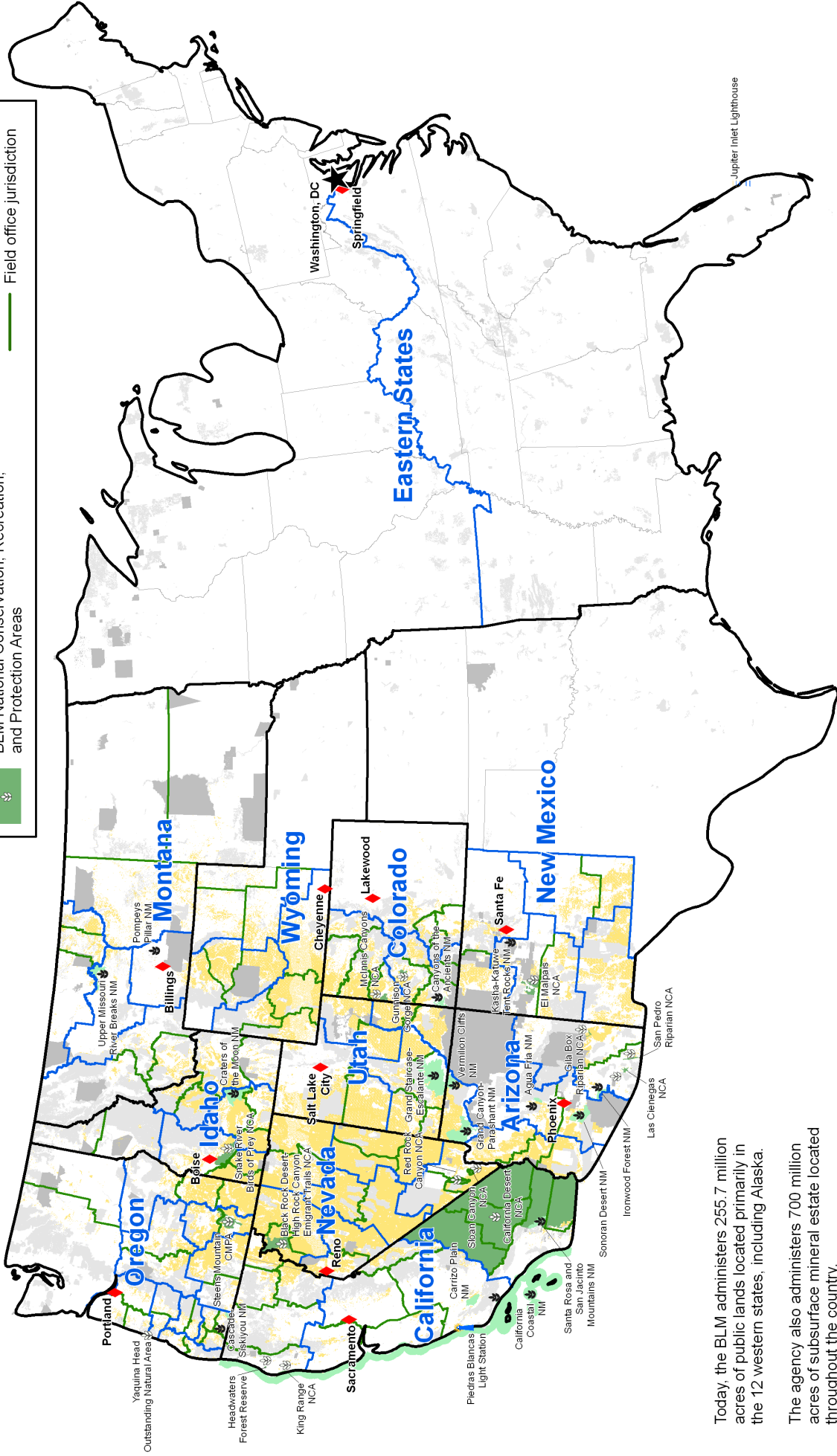


Public Rewards from Public Lands

Oregon 2007-2008
Including Washington



A map of Alaska with several regions highlighted. The 'White Mountains' area is outlined in green and labeled 'White Mountains' and 'NRA'. The 'St. Lawrence' area is outlined in blue and labeled 'St. Lawrence' and 'NCA'. A red arrow points to a location near Anchorage, which is labeled 'Anchorage'.



The agency also administers 700 million acres of subsurface mineral estate located throughout the country.

Public Rewards from Public Lands – 2007-2008



Fiscal Year 2007 National Figures

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$12,892,709
Recreation and Use Fees	\$14,530,461
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$16,319,615
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$18,430,821
Sale of Land and Materials	\$71,399,782
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$3,021,059
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund	\$28,899,583
Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Grant Fund	\$2,240,109
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$51,680,999
Helium Operations	\$104,854,182
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$3,934,771,556
TOTAL	\$4,259,040,876

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States

Grazing Fees	\$2,327,261
Proceeds of Sales	\$7,824,322
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$3,793,316
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund	\$110,872,793
Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Grant Fund	\$995,359
National Grasslands	\$4,280,654
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$1,882,416,655
TOTAL	\$2,012,510,360

BLM Investment in the States

Management of Land and Resources	\$76,008,399
Land Acquisition	\$598,261,477
Range Improvements	\$11,077,602
Construction and Access	\$92,193,032
Management of O&C Lands	\$115,402,739
Helium Operations	\$183,416,960
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$5,633,237
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$289,576,001
Wildland Fire Operations	\$429,779,607
TOTAL	\$1,801,349,054

National Public Land Use**Commercial Use Activity**

Grazing Permits and Leases	permits and leases	17,874
	animal unit months (AUMs)	12,589,698
Timber Volume Sold	thousand board feet (please note that this used to be collected in cubic feet, but BLM has since made an agreement with industry to use MBF; 1 MBF=1.6 CCF)	260,771
Oil and Gas Leasing	new holes started	5,343
	acres in producing status	11,629,625
	wells capable of production	79,972
Helium Activity	active storage contracts	11
	billion cubic feet stored	21.2
	independent producers	54
Geothermal Production	producing leases	66
	gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy	4,609
Coal Production	producing leases	298
	million tons produced	458
Mineral Materials (Salables)	permits issued	4,466
	cubic yards produced	17,972,617
Nonenergy Leasables	acres under lease	422,907
	number of leases	423
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	notices reviewed	508
	plans of operation reviewed	52
Rights-of-Way	granted	1,390

Wild Horse and Burro Program

Wild Horses	estimated current population	25,689
	animals taken off range	6,626
	number of animals adopted	3,894
Wild Burros	estimated current population	2,874
	animals taken off range	1,100
	number of animals adopted	878

Estimated Recreation Use

National Recreation Figures - Visitor Days for FY 07	boating - motorized	1,504,905
	boating - nonmotorized	2,087,998
	camping and picnicking	25,735,246
	driving for pleasure	2,808,044
	fishing	2,218,500
	hunting	5,590,821
	interpretation, education, and nature study	4,587,122
	nonmotorized travel	6,636,985
	off-highway vehicle travel	5,778,426
	snowmobile and other winter motorized	193,967
	specialized motor sports, events, and activities	160,394
	specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	3,611,911
	swimming and other water-based activities	641,873
	winter/nonmotorized activities	193,997
	unspecified	25,383
	TOTAL	61,775,572
Recreation Fee Program	projects	340
	funds collected	14,530,461

Public Land Treasures on the Public Lands and Related Waters

BLM's National Landscape Conservation System and Other Administrative and Congressional Designations Managed by the BLM

National Monuments (4,807,193 acres in 15 national monuments)	
70,900	acres in Agua Fria National Monument in Arizona
808,747	acres in Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument in Arizona
128,398	acres in Ironwood Forest National Monument in Arizona
486,600	acres in Sonoran Desert National Monument in Arizona
279,568	acres in Vermilion Cliffs National Monument in Arizona
883	acres in the California Coastal National Monument
204,107	acres in Carrizo Plain National Monument in California
86,400	acres in Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in California
163,892	acres in Canyons of the Ancients National Monument in Colorado
274,800	acres in Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho
51	acres in Pompeys Pillar National Monument in Montana
374,976	acres in Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument in Montana
4,124	acres in Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument in New Mexico
52,947	acres in Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument in Oregon
1,870,800	acres in Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah
National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas (15,434,094 acres in 17 areas)	
1,208,624	acres in Steese National Conservation Area in Alaska (includes Birch Creek Wild and Scenic River)
998,702	acres in White Mountains National Recreation Area in Alaska
21,767	acres in Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona
41,972	acres in Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in Arizona
55,495	acres in San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona
10,671,080	acres in California Desert National Conservation Area in California
7,472	acres in the Headwaters Forest Reserve in California
58,151	acres in King Range National Conservation Area in California
122,929	acres in McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area in Colorado and Utah
62,844	acres in Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area in Colorado
484,034	acres in Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area in Idaho
799,165	acres in Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon, Emigrant Trail National Conservation Area in Nevada and California
198,065	acres in Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada
48,438	acres in Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada
227,100	acres in El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico
428,156	acres in Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in Oregon
100	acres in Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in Oregon
Other National Landscape Conservation System Units Managed by the BLM	
2,052	miles of 38 wild and scenic rivers (20% of the national system) in 5 states—1,001,876 acres managed
7,733,310	acres in 190 wilderness areas
13,753,370	acres in 591 wilderness study areas under interim management
5,342	miles of 10 national historic trails (Iditarod, Juan Bautista de Anza, California Immigrant, Nez Perce, Lewis and Clark, Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, Old Spanish, Pony Express, and El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro)
624	miles of 3 national scenic trails (Continental Divide, 389 miles, Pacific Crest, 233 miles, and Potomac Heritage, 2 miles)
Additional Administrative and Congressional Designations	
37,579	acres in the Lake Tlatatenten Special Management Area, Alaska
23,200,000	acres in the National Petroleum Reserve Area-Alaska
17,044,757	acres in 956 areas of critical environmental concern
2,906	miles of 54 national back country byways in 11 BLM western states
491	miles of 34 national recreation trails
263	sites on the National Register of Historic Places encompassing 4,177 contributing properties
22	cultural sites as national historic landmarks
5	world heritage properties (Chacoan Outliers of New Mexico)
2	globally important bird areas in 56,500 acres (San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, Arizona; Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon)
29,082,217	acres in 199 herd management areas for wild and free-roaming horses and burros
486	significant caves

Oregon State Office

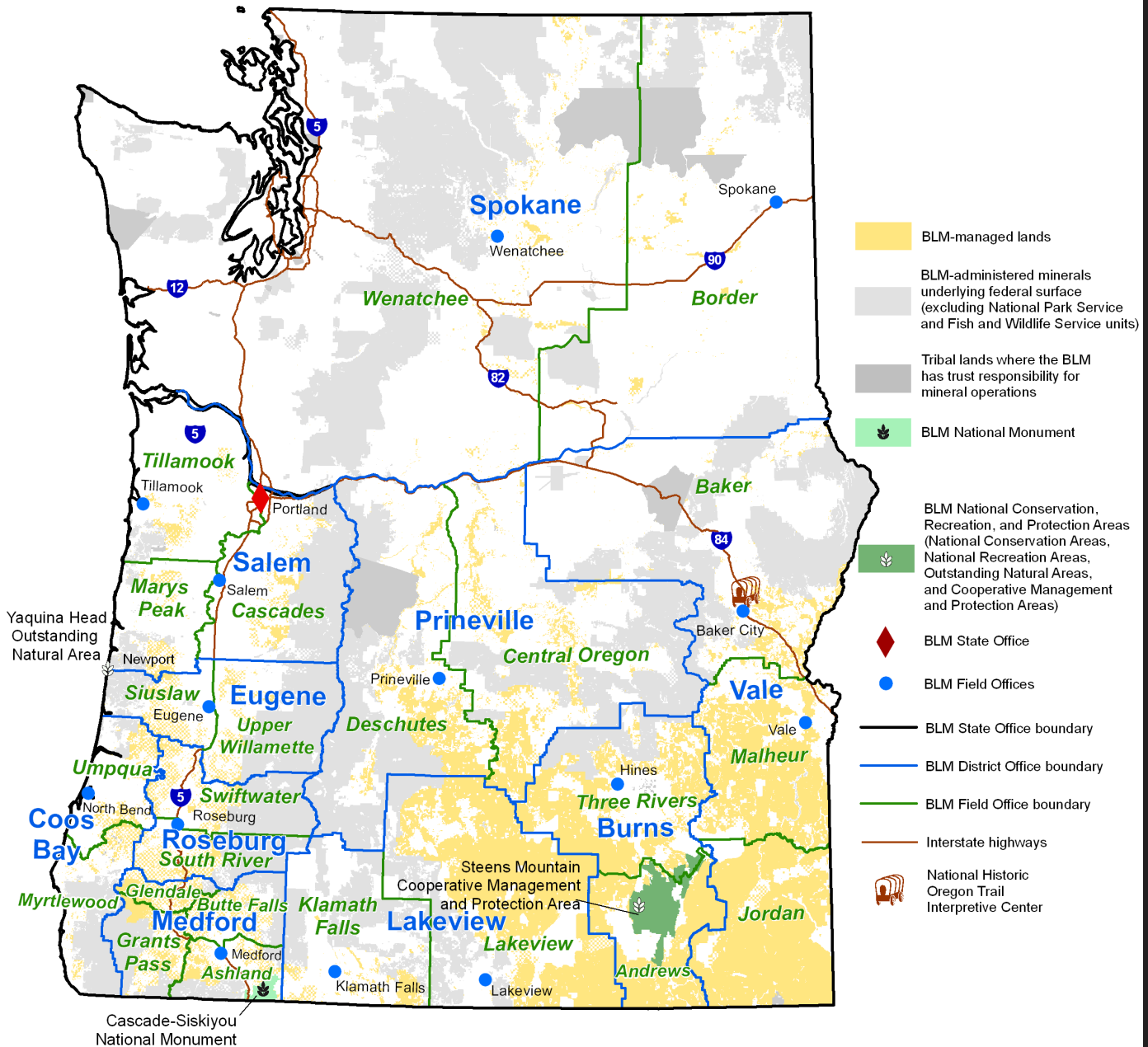
333 S.W. 1st Avenue
Portland, OR 97204
503-808-6001
www.blm.gov/or/st/en.html

OREGON

16.1 million acres of surface land
33.9 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage mentioned above)
0.8 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

WASHINGTON

419,729 acres of surface land
12.5 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage mentioned above)
2.6 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations



Oregon

including Washington

The magnificent expanse of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the Pacific Northwest begins where the mighty Columbia River crosses from Canada into northeastern Washington and ends at the lush headwaters of the Chetco River near California. Across this region unfolds a rich tapestry of diverse lands that provides boundless enjoyment, escape, employment, and enterprise.

Visitors to the 16.5 million acres of public land in Oregon and Washington are welcomed by a range of climates, exceptional natural landscapes, vital wildlife habitats, and countless recreational opportunities. In Oregon, the BLM administers 16.1 million acres, approximately 25 percent of the land in the state, and in Washington State, the BLM manages an additional 419,729 acres. The combined subsurface mineral responsibility for both states totals more than 46 million acres.

Resources

The Cascade Mountain Range separates the distinct eastern and western lands of the Pacific Northwest. Rain falls gently on western Oregon's valleys where rainforests, wetlands, rivers, and coastal beaches on BLM-managed lands form a distinctive checkerboard ownership pattern as designated under the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of 1937 (O&C Lands Act) and are managed as timberlands. The O&C lands offer rich habitat for fish and wildlife; a variety of forest products such as timber, ferns, mushrooms, and bear grass; and an abundance of recreational opportunities. Further north, in Washington State, seasonal wildflowers adorn the shores of Lopez Island in Puget Sound where diverse wildlife species from orca whales to eagles nurture their young.

East of the Cascade Mountain Range, the public lands consist of high desert terrain where breathtaking plateaus are covered with juniper, sagebrush, and prairie grasses. Wild horses, elk, birds, other wildlife, and livestock find shelter and forage here. The unique Kiger mustangs run free at Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in southeast Oregon, a unit of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System that provides unparalleled recreation, solitude, wildlife viewing, exploration of history, scientific research, and a wide range of traditional uses. Visitors journey from around the world to experience eastern Oregon's wild and scenic rivers, stunning canyons, and mountain vistas.

Interpretive facilities throughout Oregon and Washington help travelers understand and appreciate the BLM's cultural and natural resources. The National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center near Baker City showcases America's historic westward migration and the early industries of the

Fiscal Year 2007 Figures

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$1,127,010
Recreation and Use Fees	\$2,346,284
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$808,145
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$1,268,509
Sale of Land and Materials	\$1,016,988
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$914,315
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund	\$28,899,583
Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Grant Fund	\$2,240,109
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$12,210
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$2,386,805
TOTAL	\$41,019,958

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Oregon/Washington

Grazing Fees	\$171,672
Proceeds of Sales	\$100,505
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$1,686,572
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund	\$110,872,793
Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Grant Fund	\$995,359
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$558,123
TOTAL	\$114,385,024

BLM Investment in Oregon/Washington

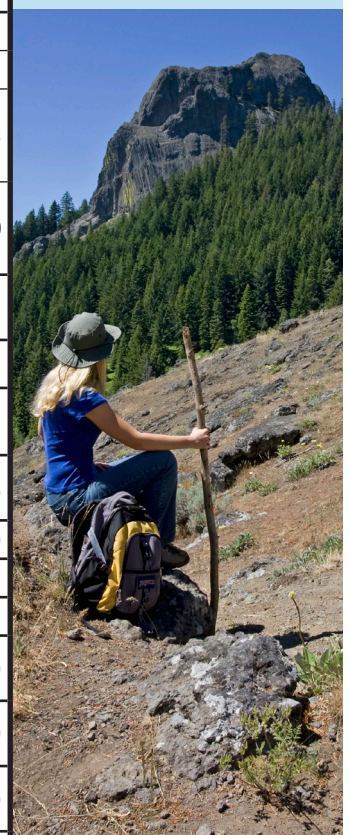
Management of Land and Resources	\$58,548
Land Acquisition	\$1,375,889
Range Improvements	\$831,572
Construction and Access	\$11,967,353
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$0
Management of O&C Lands	\$113,629,850
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$37,075,920
Wildland Fire Operations	\$58,104,524
TOTAL	\$223,043,656



Visitors to Mount Horeb are treated to spectacular views of the Cascade Range.



The John Day Wild and Scenic River is nationally known for its smallmouth bass and steelhead.



Hiking is one of the best ways to explore the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument's ecological diversity.

Oregon Territory. Educational programs from Yaquina Head on the Oregon coast to Cascade Streamwatch near Mount Hood allow students to experience firsthand the complex ecosystems of the Northwest.

Uses

The Pacific Northwest has an excellent potential for mining and oil and gas lease activity. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) estimates that the Columbia Basin of south-central Washington and north-central Oregon may hold 1 trillion cubic feet of oil and gas reserves. The USGS has identified a number of other small gas fields throughout BLM lands as well. With rising gas prices and improvements in extraction technology, interest in the exploration and development of these potential oil and gas reserves will grow significantly in the future.

Commercial Use Activity		
Grazing Permits and Leases	permits and leases	1,555
	animal unit months (AUMs)	1,061,695
Timber Volume Sold	thousand board feet (please note that this used to be collected in cubic feet, but BLM has since made an agreement with industry to use MBF; 1 MBF=1.6 CCF)	216,437
Coal Production	producing leases	2
	million tons produced	–
Mineral Materials (Salables)	permits issued	232
	cubic yards produced	168,216
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	notices reviewed	22
	plans of operation reviewed	3
Rights-of-Way	granted	67
Wild Horse and Burro Program		
Wild Horses	estimated current population	2,092
	animals taken off range	358
	number of animals adopted	156
Wild Burros	estimated current population	15
	animals taken off range	–
	number of animals adopted	1



The BLM manages 2.5 million acres of forests and woodlands in Oregon and Washington.

The entire nation benefits from the Pacific Northwest's renewable resources, including timber, rangelands, and energy. Public lands in Oregon and Washington are a primary source of timber and wood products that are the building blocks of homes, cities, and commerce. The BLM's grazing management program focuses on retaining healthy and productive landscapes, and permit renewals include considerations such as prescribed burning, wildfire rehabilitation, fencing, water developments, juniper management, weed control, and implementation of planned grazing systems. Interest in renewable energy sources such as geothermal, wind, and biomass on Oregon and Washington public lands continues to increase.

Scores of outdoor activities in the Northwest attract both local residents and visitors from around the globe. Across Oregon and Washington, 488 recreation sites received over 8.3 million recreation visits from bicyclists, backpackers, hunters, photographers, rafters, and a myriad of avid adventurers. The BLM has developed a number of camping, hiking, and picnic sites for year-round use. Visitors also enjoy other activities ranging from bird watching and off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreation to wind surfing and hang gliding. Additionally, the popularity of geocaching—high-tech outdoor treasure hunting—has grown rapidly in recent years.

Planning

The O&C Lands Act requires the BLM to manage lands in western Oregon for a sustained yield of products that contributes to the economic stability of local communities and for multiple-use benefits such as a permanent source of timber supply, protection of watersheds, regulation of streamflows, and recreational facilities. In recent years, the BLM began updating its six western Oregon resource management plans (RMPs) by engaging 4 federal agencies, 10 state agencies, and 17 western Oregon counties as formal cooperators to help frame and shape the analysis and alternatives. The Coquille Tribe—whose own ancestral forest is subject to the management of surrounding federal lands—has participated on the planning project's steering committee. The BLM's planning effort will shape forestry management for the next several decades.

Other existing planning efforts focus on energy, wilderness, vegetation, OHV recreation, riparian management, and updates to other BLM plans. In eastern Oregon, the John Day Basin RMP is nearly halfway complete with the draft alternatives and effects in development. And scoping to review the RMP for the Baker Resource Area has begun.

Through a new public planning process, entitled "Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon Environmental Impact Statement," the BLM is reviewing its use of herbicides in Oregon. Current standards and practices limit the BLM in Oregon to using 4 of the 18 herbicides approved for BLM lands, but the new public review will consider the environmental impact of incorporating additional approved herbicidal types and

quantities into the existing vegetation management program. The outcome of this effort will take into account both the human and ecological risk assessments as well as the unique characteristics of the state's environment and its inhabitants. And through a wider use of available herbicides that are more target-specific and effective at controlling noxious weeds and invasive plants, the BLM expects to slow the spread of harmful vegetation while restoring ecosystem health and watershed functions in Oregon.

Partnerships

In southeast Oregon, the Five Creeks Rangeland Restoration Project, a part of the Healthy Lands Initiative, is addressing juniper encroachment and displacement of sagebrush and other native habitat on more than 73,000 acres of public and private lands. Through a concerted partnership among the State of Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, local soil and water conservation districts, adjoining private landowners, conservation groups, the Harney County Community Wildfire Protection Planning Committee, and BLM permittees, approximately 70 percent of this area will be restored using methods such as thinning, cutting, and controlled burning over the next 6 years. Successful completion of the project will reduce soil erosion, enhance water quality, increase woody vegetation for bank stability, and add shade for improved riparian condition. Forage competition caused by the juniper invasion will be reduced for wildlife, livestock, and wild horses, dramatically improving the lives of native fish, mule deer, elk, and sage-grouse.

The BLM is collaborating with the States of Oregon and Washington to remove contaminated sediments and reduce acid drainage at abandoned mines to enrich fisheries habitats. The BLM has also teamed up with private landowners, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to implement a diverse and integrated weed management strategy that includes herbicidal treatments, prescribed fire, livestock grazing, and water management to battle noxious weeds, invasive plants, and other weeds that have infested approximately 6.4 million acres of BLM lands across Oregon and Washington. The infestation is growing at a rate of 10–15 percent per year. In addition, the BLM regularly teams up with eager volunteers in Oregon and Washington who contribute more than 280,000 hours, worth nearly \$4.5 million annually.

The BLM in Oregon and Washington boasts a wide variety of programs and initiatives that provide a keen focus on good stewardship of the public lands entrusted to its care. Alongside local partners, cooperating agencies, and active volunteers, the BLM is committed to ensuring that the spectacular views, abundant fish and wildlife habitats, productive timberlands, thrilling recreational opportunities, functional rangelands, and healthy watersheds will be nourished so that they thrive for generations to come.

Estimated Recreation Use

National Recreation Figures - Visitor Days for FY 07	boating - motorized	140,500
	boating - nonmotorized	244,430
	camping and picnicking	2,855,948
	driving for pleasure	543,419
	fishing	486,320
	hunting	832,673
	interpretation, education, and nature study	605,245
	nonmotorized travel	556,186
	off-highway vehicle travel	349,318
	snowmobile and other winter motorized	4,723
	specialized motor sports, events, and activities	8,377
	specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	411,391
	swimming and other water-based activities	111,544
	winter/nonmotorized activities	47,489
	unspecified	234
TOTAL		7,197,797
Recreation Fee Program	projects	72
	funds collected	2,346,284

Public Land Treasures

National Monuments	monuments	1
	acres	52,947
Cultural Resources	properties	293
	acres inventoried	55,506
Wild and Scenic Rivers	rivers	23
	miles	802
	acres	256,656
Wilderness Areas	areas	5
	acres	193,863
Wilderness Study Areas	areas	98
	acres	2,343,280
National Conservation, Recreation and Protection Areas	areas	2
	acres	428,256
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	areas	197
	acres	910,532
National Historic Trails	trails	2
	miles	24
National Recreation Trails	trails	4
	miles	215.0
National Scenic Trails	trails	1
	miles	44
National Natural Landmarks	areas	7
	BLM acres	7,323

Guide to Table Data

Unless otherwise indicated, all collections, payments, and appropriations are for fiscal year 2007, which runs from October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007.

Financial figures include all state offices. In some instances, they also incorporate the state administrative and program offices, the National Interagency Fire Center, the National Operations Center, the National Training Center, and the headquarters office in Washington, DC.

The totals for some of the tables in this document may be slightly off because of rounding.

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals:

This section identifies fiscal year 2007 collections from BLM-managed lands and minerals unless otherwise noted.

Grazing Fees: This category identifies grazing receipt collections authorized under the Taylor Grazing Act. **Recreation and Use Fees:** These funds are derived from recreation fees collected on public lands at recreation sites, from issuing recreation permits, and from selling federal passports. They are used to improve the conditions and services provided at the recreation sites where the fees were generated. The funds are derived under two separate authorities, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act, as amended, and the 1996 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, as amended. The LWCF funds are subject to appropriations the year for collection and the 1996 Appropriation Act funds are permanent.

FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent: The BLM collects these fees in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act for rights-of-way (excluding oil and gas rights-of-way) across public lands. These are for such uses as roads, pipelines (excluding oil and gas pipelines), transmission lines, and communications sites.

Miscellaneous Receipts: These fees result primarily from filing fees for applications, for noncompetitive oil and gas leases, and from rent of land. This category also includes collections from service charges, fines, deposits, forfeited money, property, cost recoverables, and road maintenance, as well as interest charged by the BLM. Also included are wild horse and burro adoption fees.

Sale of Land and Materials: This category includes receipts from the sale of public land and materials, including sales of vegetative (e.g., Christmas trees, posts, poles, fuel wood, floral products, pine nuts, mushrooms, medicinal products, and others) and mineral materials.

Timber Receipts: These are funds generated from timber harvested on public domain forestland and do not include funds generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California (O&C) or Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands.

O&C Land Grant Fund and CBWR Grant Fund: In Oregon, receipts are generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in western Oregon. These receipts also include deposits into the timber sale pipeline restoration fund from timber sales under section 2001(k) of the Fiscal Year 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act (per Public Law 104-139).

Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges: These are annual maintenance fees approved by Congress in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1993. The BLM uses these collections to administer the mining claim holding fee program. Collections that exceed BLM's budget authority go to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The BLM retains all collections that do not exceed its budget authority.

Helium Operations: The Helium Act Amendments of 1960, Public Law 86-777 (50 U.S.C. 167), authorized activities to provide sufficient helium to meet the current and foreseeable future needs of essential government activities. The Helium Privatization Act of 1996, Public Law 104-273, discontinued production and sale of refined helium.

Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses: This figure reflects mineral receipts from all federal leases, regardless of surface ownership or management. Revenues are from all federal mineral leases, including leases for coal, geothermal, oil, and gas. This figure includes revenues from oil and gas rights-of-way collected under the Mineral Leasing Act. It also includes receipts from mineral leasing on acquired lands, including national grasslands. The Minerals Management Service collects receipts and makes disbursements.

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States:

This section identifies fiscal year 2007 payments made to the states from collections and receipts from activities on BLM-managed land, unless otherwise noted.

Grazing Fees: These funds are the portion of the grazing receipts shared directly with the state. BLM payments to the states are either 12.5 percent (Taylor Grazing Act Section 3 lands) or 50 percent (Taylor Grazing Act Section 15 lands) of grazing receipts. Payments identified in this category include the local share of receipts from mineral leasing on acquired lands under the Taylor Grazing Act.

Proceeds of Sales: This is the portion of receipts from the sale of public land and materials (including vegetative materials and minerals) that is shared with the states. The amount shown includes payments under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, which began in fiscal year 1999.

Timber Receipts: This figure reflects the portion of receipts from public domain timber harvest collected by the federal government and shared with the state.

O&C Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Roads Grant Lands: In Oregon, receipts are generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in western Oregon and from other resources.

National Grasslands: This figure reflects the payment made directly to the state from revenues derived from national grasslands. It includes allocation of mineral receipts, which are collected by the Minerals Management Service but transferred to BLM for disbursement. These figures reflect payments made in fiscal year 2007 for receipts collected in calendar year 2006.

Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses: These figures reflect the net disbursement to the state of mineral receipts from federal leases, including those on BLM-

managed land. The Minerals Management Service collects receipts and makes disbursements. Payments are from revenues derived from federal mineral leases, including leases for coal, geothermal, oil, and gas. These figures do not reflect disbursements from leases on acquired lands, including national grasslands, which are included above under "National Grasslands."

BLM Investment in the States:

These figures represent fiscal year 2007 funds for BLM-managed programs in each state. These amounts are either appropriated, allocated, or obligated funds, and in some cases, may include prior year dollars for uncompleted projects.

Management of Lands and Resources (MLR): MLR appropriations fund a variety of programs, including mineral leasing programs, initiatives to protect wild horses and burros, and recreational activities, as well as programs to improve land, soil, and water quality.

Land Acquisition: These funds are used to acquire land and to administer exchanges in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Range Improvements: The Range Improvement Fund comes from the federal share of grazing receipts plus the federal share of mineral receipts from leasing on acquired lands. Funds are used for the construction, purchase, and development of range improvements.

Construction and Access: This account funds a variety of programs, including the construction of recreation facilities, roads, and trails.

Management of O&C Lands: O&C appropriations fund a variety of programs within the O&C and CBWR counties in western Oregon, including construction and acquisition, facilities maintenance, resources management, and information and data systems, as well as the Jobs-In-The-Woods Program under the Northwest Forest Plan.

Helium Operations: This amount reflects revenues of the Bureau's helium operations, which include operating and maintaining a helium storage reservoir and pipeline system, providing crude helium gas by contract with private companies, evaluating the nation's helium-bearing gas fields, and providing responsible access to federal land for managed recovery and disposal of helium.

Central Hazardous Materials Fund: This figure reflects BLM's portion of the Department of the Interior fund that is Congressionally appropriated for high-priority hazardous materials sites.

Wildland Fire Preparedness: This program funds nonemergency preparedness for fighting wildland fires. BLM provides further funding through allocations to other Department of the Interior agencies and to the Secretarial fund. Additionally, BLM funds fire program activities through appropriations to the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, Idaho.

Wildland Fire Operations: The amounts shown here are dollars obligated in fiscal year 2007. Included in this category are wildland fire suppression, rehabilitation, and hazardous fuels reduction.

Recreation Use on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2007:

Visitor Days: One visitor day equals 12 visitor hours at a site or area. For example, a visitor day could be one visitor for 12 hours or 12 visitors for one hour. The information source for the data in this table is the BLM Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) database. The RMIS is an online database for compiling and monitoring key recreational management data for the BLM. The system provides a snapshot of a specific time and therefore the data presented here may not match other recreation use figures published by the BLM.

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program: The Congressionally authorized Recreation Fee Demonstration Program allows the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Forest Service to implement and test new fees across the geographic and programmatic spectrum of sites that they manage. The BLM retains 100 percent of the revenues at the sites where they are collected. These revenues yield substantial benefits because they provide on-the-ground improvements at local recreation sites.

Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2007:

Grazing Permits and Leases: A grazing permit authorizes grazing of a specified number and class of livestock within a grazing district on a designated area of land during specified seasons each year (section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act). A grazing lease authorizes the grazing of livestock on public lands outside of grazing districts during a specified period of time (section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act). An AUM (animal unit month) is a standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for one animal for a period of 1 month (an animal is defined as one cow and calf, one steer, or five sheep). Grazing privileges are measured in terms of AUMs.

Timber Volume: This figure reflects the sale of standing trees, downed trees, or logs as measured in cubic feet.

Oil and Gas Leasing: The BLM leases oil and gas rights to explore for and produce oil and gas resources from federal lands or mineral rights owned by the federal government. Federal oil and gas leases may be obtained and held by any adult citizen of the United States. These leases are available after being cleared through the land use process, initially by a competitive process, and are then available noncompetitively if they fail to receive a competitive bid.

Helium Activity: Such activity involves administering the federal helium reserve, maintaining a 425-mile pipeline and associated facilities, administering crude helium sales contracts, conducting surveys to determine the extent of nationwide helium reserves, and administering helium fee and royalty contracts.

Geothermal Production: Geothermal electricity is produced from the heat energy of the Earth. This energy may be in the form of steam, hot water, or the thermal energy contained in rocks at great depths. Wells are drilled to produce the steam or hot water. The energy found in the steam or hot water is then used to generate

electricity or for direct use applications such as space heating and dehydration. The BLM leases geothermal rights to explore for and produce geothermal resources from federal lands or from subsurface mineral rights held by the government. Leases within "Known Geothermal Resource Areas" (KGRAs) are leased competitively; those outside these areas may be leased noncompetitively.

Coal Production: The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act (FCLAA) of 1976, requires competitive leasing of coal. Competitively issued coal leases require either payment of a royalty rate of 12.5 percent for coal mined by surface mining methods or 8 percent for coal mined by underground mining methods, diligent development of commercial quantities of coal within 10 years of lease issuance, and stipulations to protect other resources within the lease. BLM also routinely inspects all coal operations to ensure accurate reporting of coal production and that maximum economic recovery of the coal resource is being achieved. The primary use of this coal is for generation of electricity.

Mineral Materials (Salables): These are minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws but that can be obtained through purchase or a free use permit under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Nonenergy Leasables: These are all solid nonenergy minerals that private entities produce under leases issued by the BLM. These entities pay a royalty to the federal government based on the value of the minerals they produce. Most of these minerals are used in industry and include trona, sodium bicarbonate, and potash.

Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables): Exploration refers to exploring for minerals (locatable/hardrock) by way of drilling, trenching, etc. Mining refers to the extraction and processing of minerals. Exploration and mining activities on BLM-managed lands are regulated under 43 CFR 3809, which provides for three levels of activity. The first, casual use, requires no contact with the BLM. The second, a notice, is filed for activities that disturb less than 5 acres unreclaimed per calendar year. Notices do not require BLM approval and are ministerial in form. The third, a plan of operations, is filed with the BLM for activities that exceed 5 acres unreclaimed per calendar year. Plans of operations require BLM approval and are subject to the National Environmental Policy Act.

Rights-of-Way: This refers to public land authorized to be used or occupied pursuant to a right-of-way grant. A right-of-way grant is an instrument issued authorizing the use of a right-of-way over, upon, under, or through public lands for construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project.

Public Land Treasures

National Monument: The President, under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906, designates national monuments to protect objects of scientific and historical interest that are located on federal lands. Congress may also designate a national monument through legislation, as it did in establishing Mount St. Helen's National Volcanic Monument in 1982, when the President signed the measure into law. Acreage figures may change from year to year because either inholdings have been acquired or some other land exchange has taken place during the year or because better geographic information system (GIS) mapping of land boundaries has enabled BLM to recalculate the total acres within the unit.

National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas: Congress designates these areas to provide for the conservation, use, enjoyment, and enhancement of certain natural, recreational, paleontological, and other resources, including fish and wildlife habitat. This category includes National Outstanding Natural Areas, which are areas of public land that are either Congressionally or administratively designated based on their exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics to provide for the protection, management, and enhancement of their associated natural, educational, or scientific values. Acreage figures may change from year to year either because inholdings have been acquired or some other land exchange has taken place during the year or because better geographic information system (GIS) mapping of land boundaries has enabled BLM to recalculate the total acres within the unit.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers: Congress or the Secretary of the Interior designates rivers or river sections, under the authority of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, to protect their outstanding scenic, recreational, and other values and to preserve them in their free-flowing condition. The law recognizes three classes of rivers: wild, scenic, and recreational.

Wilderness Areas: These areas are designated by Congress and defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964 as places "where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Designation is aimed at ensuring that these lands are preserved and protected in their natural condition. Wilderness areas, which are generally at least 5,000 acres or more in size, offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; such areas may also contain ecological, geological, or other features that have scientific, scenic, or historical value. The number of wilderness areas reported by the states will not add up to the national total shown because some areas cross state lines and are reported in the number count for each state. The national total shown is the actual total number of BLM wilderness areas. The acreages reported by the states do add up to the national acreage total shown.

Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs): These areas are designated by a federal land-management agency (the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) as having wilderness characteristics, thus making them worthy of consideration by Congress for wilderness designation. While Congress considers whether to designate a WSA as permanent wilderness, the WSA is managed by the federal agency in a manner as to prevent impairment of the area's suitability for wilderness designation. The number of WSAs reported by the states may not add up to the national total shown because some WSAs cross state lines and are reported in the number count for each state. The national total shown is the actual total number

of BLM WSAs. The acreages reported by the states do add up to the national acreage total shown.

National Historic Trails: Designated by Congress under the National Trails System Act of 1968, these extended trails follow as closely as possible, on federal land, those original trails or routes of travel having national historical significance. Designation identifies and protects historic routes and their historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment. A designated trail must meet certain criteria, including having a significant potential for public recreational use or interest based on historical interpretation and appreciation. The number of trails reported by the states will not add up to the national total shown because some trails cross state lines and are reported in the number count for each state.

National Scenic Trails: Designated by Congress, these extended trails offer maximum outdoor recreation potential and provide enjoyment of the various qualities—scenic, historical, natural, and cultural—of the areas through which they pass. The number of trails reported by the states will not add up to the national total shown because some trails cross state lines and are reported in the number count for each state.

Cultural Resources: This figure represents definite locations of past human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory (survey), historical documentation, or oral evidence. Archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses are included, and definite locations (sites or places) of traditional, cultural, or religious importance to specified social or cultural groups may also be included.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs): These areas are managed by the BLM and defined by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 as requiring special management. Such management is aimed at protecting and preventing irreparable damage to significant historical, cultural, and scenic values, habitat for fish and wildlife, and other public land resources, as identified through the BLM's land use planning process.

National Back Country Byways: These are roads under various classifications that can accommodate normal touring cars; high-clearance, four-wheel-drive vehicles; or specialized vehicles such as dirt bikes or trails that are managed to accommodate dirt bike, mountain bike, snowmobile, or ATV use.

National Recreation Trails: These trails are designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture. They are reasonably accessible to urban areas and meet criteria established in the National Trails System Act. National recreation trails may be designated within parks, forests, and recreation areas and on lands administered by the Secretaries, subject to the consent of the federal agency, state, political subdivision, or other administering agency having jurisdiction over the affected lands.

National Register of Historic Places: Administered by the National Park Service, this is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation.

National Historic Landmarks: Administered by the National Park Service, these are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States.

World Heritage Properties: These internationally significant cultural or natural properties meet criteria set forth in a 1972 treaty known as the World Heritage Convention. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) lists the properties on the basis of nominations by national governments that adhere to the treaty. A world heritage property designation not only supports the conservation of these properties but also enhances their status as tourist destinations. There are more than 500 such properties around the world, including the pyramids of Egypt and the Tower of London. The 22 properties in the United States include the Statue of Liberty, Monticello, Yosemite National Park, and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Globally Important Bird Areas: These areas of public land are exceptionally important or essential for bird conservation. A site is designated when, during at least some part of the year, it contains critical habitat that supports (1) a significant population of an endangered or threatened species; (2) a significant population of a watch list species; (3) a significant population of a species with a limited range; or (4) a significantly large concentration of breeding, migrating, or wintering birds, including waterfowl, seabirds, wading birds, raptors, or land birds.

Herd Management Areas: These geographic areas are managed for wild horses and burros. The BLM is responsible for ensuring that herd sizes are consistent with the land's capacity to support them. Toward that end, the agency monitors range conditions; allocates forage for horses, livestock, and wildlife; and removes excess wild horses and burros from the range to protect public lands from the destructive effects of herd overpopulation.

Significant Caves: Designated under the Federal Caves Resources Protection Act of 1988, these caves have value for scientific, educational, and recreational purposes.

BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program:

Wild Horses and Burros: Unbranded and unclaimed horses or burros roam free on public lands in the Western United States. These animals are protected by the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971. Wild horses and burros are descendants of animals turned loose by, or escaped from, ranchers, prospectors, Indian tribes, and the U.S. Cavalry from the late 1800s through the Great Depression of the 1930s, and in some areas even more recently. Populations of wild horses and burros are estimated on February 28, rather than at the end of the fiscal year (September 30), to precede the foaling period in horses.

Adopted Wild Horse or Burro: Wild horses and burros are placed under the care of a qualified individual who agrees to the terms and conditions specified in a Private Maintenance and Care Agreement (contract) with the U.S. government to provide them with humane care. After properly caring for the animal for 1 year, the adopter can apply for title to the animal.

Cover Photos: (top) From mountain peaks to the valleys below, from high desert plateaus to lush, dense forests, Oregon and Washington public lands are among the most diverse and beautiful in the nation.
(Inset) The wild mustang, one of America's cherished symbols of courage and freedom, roams unbound across Oregon's herd management areas.

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